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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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(A), (B), (C), (D) + (E)SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1.

AAA emplacements in the Soviet Zone
of Germany:

The 932d Separate AAA Battalion, subordinate to the 57th Guards Rifle Div was located in the winter months (from November to April inclusive) with the 57th Guards Rifle Division at Naumburg [5109N-11149E] [See Point #1, Enclosure (A)]. During that period, one battery, consisting of six 37 mm guns, from the 932d Battalion, was emplaced at weissenfels [5112N-1158E], approximately 18 kms east northeast of Naumburg [Point #1, Enclosure (B)]. The remaining guns of the 932d Battalion were parked in the gun park area of the 57th Division. The three batteries of the battalion rotated monthly at the emplacement and the emplaced battery was on 24 hours per day alert duty. During the summer months (from April to October inclusive), the entire 57th Guards Rifle Division was located at Eisenach [5059N-1019E] [See Point #1, Enclosure (C)]. Here again, one battery of the 932d Battalion was placed on 24 hours per day alert duty. The duty here was also rotated monthly between the three batteries of the battalion. The Eisenach emplacement was located at Point #2, in Enclosure (A).

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A battery consisting of four 85mm guns of the 498th AAA Regiment which was assigned to the 29th Guards Rifle Corps, was also located in Naumburg during the winter months /Point #2, Enclosure (A)7, and Eisenach during the summer months. The Naumburg emplacement of this battery was located approximately one-half kilometer south of the military compound at Naumburg /See Point #2, Enclosure (A)7. The remaining guns of the regiment were parked in the gun park in the compound.

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During the summer months, while the regiment was at Eisenach, two batteries, each containing four 85mm guns, were emplaced on 24 hours a day alert duty at the military compound. The same method of rotating the alert batteries used by the 932d Battalion was used by this regiment, both at Naumburg and at Eisenach.

The 935th Separate AAA Battalion, subordinate to the 39th Guards Rifle Division, was located the entire year around with the 39th Division at Ohrdruf /5049N-1044E7/Point #1, Enclosure (D)7. The battalion maintained one battery on alert duty, 24 hours a day, within the military compound. The remainder of the guns of the battalion were stored in the gun park of the battalion. The alert duty was rotated monthly among the three batteries of the battalion.

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One battery of the 2505th AAA Regiment, subordinate to an unknown mechanized division, consisting of six 37mm guns, was located at Eisenach during the summer months /

2. standard type of emplacement used by the Soviets.

/See Enclosure (E) / sketch of the method of emplacement of a typical separate AAA battalion. The points on the sketch designate the following:

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- Point #1 Battalion Command Point
 - A. Battalion Commander
 - B. Reconnaissance Officer
 - C. Telephone Communication Center
 - D. Perimeter Observation Point
 - E. VNOS Control Center
 - F. Administration - Personnel Center
 - G. Radio Station
- #2 37mm gun
- #3 Platoon Commander
- #4 Range Finder
- #5 Battery Commander
- #6 Radio Operator
- #7 Telephone Operator

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#8 Reconnaissance Observer

#9 VNOS Post

#10 Perimeter Observer

#11 Telephone Wires

The description of the method of AAA emplacement seemed to be standard, although, on some occasions, the batteries of a battalion were emplaced in a line rather than in the triangular position as shown on the sketch. Regardless of the positions of the batteries, the arrangement of the guns and equipment within the battery remained the same.

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3.

The primary mission of the AAA units was to protect the units to which they were assigned from air attack. The gun emplacements were utilized mainly as training positions. In the event of an air attack or any other form of hostility, the units would not remain at their present positions but would move with the organization to which they were assigned to specific alert areas listed below:

- (a) The 932d Separate AAA Battalion, organic to the 57th Guards Rifle Division and the 498th AAA Regiment, organic to the 29th Rifle Corps, should an alert come while they were at their winter garrison at Naumburg, would move to a point indicated by Point #3 Enclosure (A). Should the alert come while at their summer garrison at Eisenach, the units would move out to a point indicated by Point #2 Enclosure (C).
- (b) The 935th Separate AAA Battalion, organic to the 39th Guards Rifle Division, at Ohrdruf, would move out to a point indicated by Point #2 Enclosure (D).

4.

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(a) The "ZD-1" type range finder was the only visual height and range finder which was used.

(b) No computers were used in the light AAA units, such as the 932d and the 935th Separate AAA Battalions which used the 37mm AAA gun; the only control equipment used was the ZD-1 range finder - everything was done by test fire and sight. The PUAZO-3 type computer was utilized by all medium AAA units, ie, those using the 85mm AAA gun.

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(c) No radar equipment was used in conjunction with the 37mm guns. In fact, no AAA units in the Soviet Zone of Germany used radar in any way. [redacted] radar was used in conjunction with the 57mm, 90mm, 100mm and 105mm guns; however, these guns were to be found only in the USSR.

(d) There were no searchlights or searchlight directors in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

6.

A new sight, the AZP-47 /Avtomicheskaya Zenitnaya Pritsel - Automatic AAA sight Model 1947/, used in the Soviet Union, had finally been brought into Germany. [redacted] an unknown regiment of the 31st AAA Division, located all year round at Weimar [5059N-1119E], was the only unit in Germany that possessed this sight.

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[redacted] it was a far better sight than the PUAZO-3 /Pribor Upravleniya Artilleriskym Ognym - AAA director/ or the AZP-39 /Automatic AAA sight, Model 1939/ in that the controls were arranged for quicker action and the sighter could make his own slight corrections by observing where the shells burst. [redacted] all units in the USSR were being issued TT /Tokarev/ pistols, carbines (type M-1938) and submachine guns which fire the same caliber and size shell (7.62mm). The clip for the pistol also had been changed to hold 10 rounds instead of the former eight.

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The 12.7mm machine gun was standard equipment in the Soviet Army and [redacted] there have been no modifications made on this gun. The 57mm, 90mm, 100mm and 105mm guns were not to be found in the Soviet Zone of Germany - only in the Soviet Union. Any new developments in weapons being undertaken in the Soviet Union were kept secret and were not sent out of the USSR for security reasons. However, in the event of hostilities, all new developments would be brought up to the front immediately and the men would be sufficiently indoctrinated.

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7.

The only control center [redacted] was VNOS headquarters at Weimar. Its purpose was to supervise all the VNOS stations in the Soviet Zone of Germany. The only method of communication utilized by VNOS was the telephone.

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8.

In the event that any enemy aircraft was sighted by a VNOS guard point, the officer in charge of the point would contact immediately the VNOS Control Center at Weimar by telephone. The officer making the call began the transmission with the key word "Vozdukh (Air)", at which time all operators disconnected all other calls. Upon receipt of the message, the control center at Weimar notified all the AAA units lying in the general path of the flight to prepare for action. The AAA units, on sighting the aircraft, tracked the flight and awaited the order from Weimar to commence fire. VNOS did not notify the Air Force or the airfields since these branches operate independently.

9.

10.

all AAA units were operationally ready for combat. These units were always up to and maintained at full T/O & E strength. The training of the 932d and 935th Separate AAA Battalions was basically the same and was divided into four phases. The complete training period lasted from 1 December to 1 November. The period 1 November to 1 December was a rest period and was officially called "preparation for training for the new year". During that month, all EM were kept busy repairing the barracks, cleaning the weapons, re-supplying the units and similar duties. The following is a breakdown of the four phases of training:

- (a) The first phase began on 1 December and ended on 15 December. It consisted of instruction in squad team-work and familiarization with the 37mm guns.
- (b) The second phase began on 15 December and lasted until 1 April. During this period, the units received squad, platoon and battery training. Winter firing practice was conducted during February at the Ohdruf Artillery Range. This practice consisted of firing at tank targets only. (The AAA battalions conducted practice firing at aerial targets sleeve targets during the summer months only). At this practice winter firing, each gun was allotted six armor-piercing shells and six tracer-type shells. Each gun crew fired three of each of the above shells on each day of two days spent on the range. The targets were two wooden tanks, towed by ropes at a distance of 1200-1500 meters, with speed approximately 30 km per hour and approaching from two different directions. When the

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targets were at a distance of 800 meters, the guns opened fire. Two hits on each tank was considered excellent; one hit on one tank and two hits on the other was considered good; one hit on each tank was considered satisfactory. Any other score was considered poor even if three hits were scored on one tank and none on the other. In 1949, the winter firing results were considered unsatisfactory; however in 1950 and 1951, the over-all result of the practice was deemed good. During the first half of April, an inspection team from either Army, GOFG or Moscow, conducted a 15 day inspection of all phases of training. The chairman of the team was a brigadier general and its members included officers ranking from major to colonel. The phases of training which they inspected were physical fitness, close order drill, weapons, familiarization of weapons, firing efficiency and political indoctrination. From the conclusion of the inspection, approximately 15 April until 1 May, the troops prepared and departed for their summer camps.

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(c) The third phase, 3 May to 1 August, consisted of battalion level training. In July, the units went to the Wustrow Peninsula AAA Firing Range.

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[redacted] the 1952 maneuvers were being planned also for October. At the beginning of November, on the conclusion of the maneuvers, the units returned to their winter garrisons and a new program of the above four phases was begun in December.

(e) The following is a daily schedule for training within the 932d and 935th Separate AAA Battalions. The schedule was the same from day to day for all of the above phases except when firing on the target ranges.

0600-0605	Reveille
0605-0625	Physical Training
0625-0640	Morning toilet
0640-0700	Morning Inspection and Preparation for Training
0700-0900	Two hours of training with a 10 minute break. Usually political discussions, not lectures.
0900-0930	Breakfast
0930-1530	Six hours training, a 10 minute break every hour.
1530-1630	Dinner
1630-1800	Rest
1800-1900	Political Group Work - debates and discussions
1900-1930	Cleaning Weapons
1930-2100	Free time
2100-2140	Supper
2140-2155	Evening toilet

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2155-2210 Evening Inspection
 2210-2230 Evening March
 2230-2255 Prepare for bed
 2300 Taps

11.

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No specific tactics were emphasized other than practice firing as described above. For tactics and coordination with VNOS, reference is made to [] above. There was no coordination with searchlights and/or fighter/interceptor missions; however, an AF Liaison Officer, who directed air support by radio, was attached to each division, corps or army. In instances where air support was required, the Soviets identified their front line units by means of various colored rockets or flares. The color or colors of the day were changed daily and were prearranged for a week in advance. []

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12.

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AAA unit training areas [] in the Soviet Zone of Germany were the following:

(a) Altengrabow 5212N-1212E - [] aerial target practice (firing on target sleeves towed by aircraft) was carried out by 37mm and 85mm units in this area. This training was carried on in the summer months only.

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(b) Wustrow Peninsula AAA Firing Range. []

(c) Ohrdruf. See [] 8 (b). []

13.

14.

At the present time there are no female personnel in Germany or in the USSR who are assigned to AAA units or who are being trained in the use of AAA equipment.

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15.

[redacted] no AAA training had been given to members of the Volkspolizei.

16.

[redacted] cases where Soviet AAA units or individuals have been rotated or assigned to areas in Manchuria or Korea for training, indoctrination, or to lend technical assistance to the Chinese or Korean Communists [redacted]

[redacted] have occurred because it appears logical [redacted] that the Soviets would support forces who were fighting towards a common goal.

17.

Armaments Plant #304, located in Kuntsevo /5544N-3726E/ had been producing fire control equipment.

18.

The AAA emplacements [redacted] were not indicative or target importance, since the primary missions of these units was the protection of the organizations to which they were assigned. In the event of hostilities, some of these units would possibly be assigned specific target areas to protect [redacted]

19.

-end-

Enclosures:

- (A) [redacted] 1:25,000 Naumburg
- (B) [redacted] 1:25,000 Weissenfels
- (C) [redacted] 1:100,000 Erfurt
- (D) [redacted] 1:25,000 Ohrdruf
- (E) [redacted] Sketch of Method of Emplacement of a Typical Sep AAA Bn

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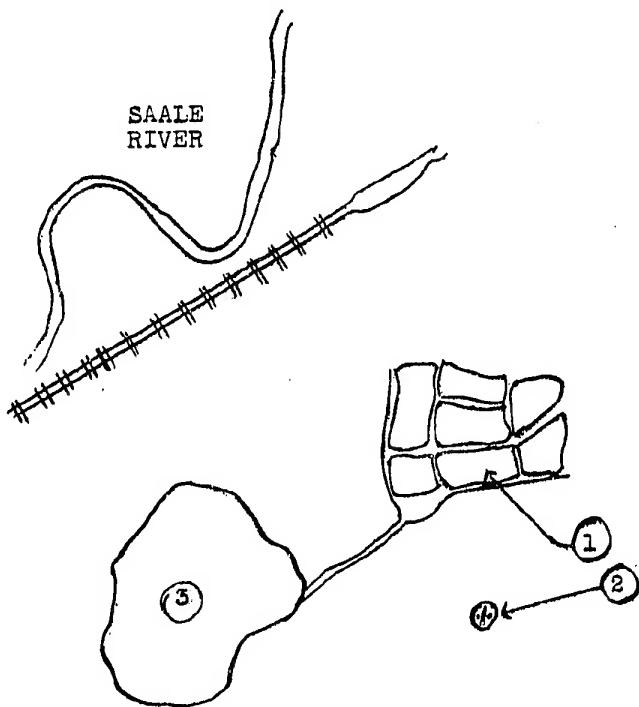
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ENCLOSURE (A)

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5110N

1149E



5107N

1149E

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Naumburg and Eisenach

Scale 1:25,000

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ENCLOSURE (B)

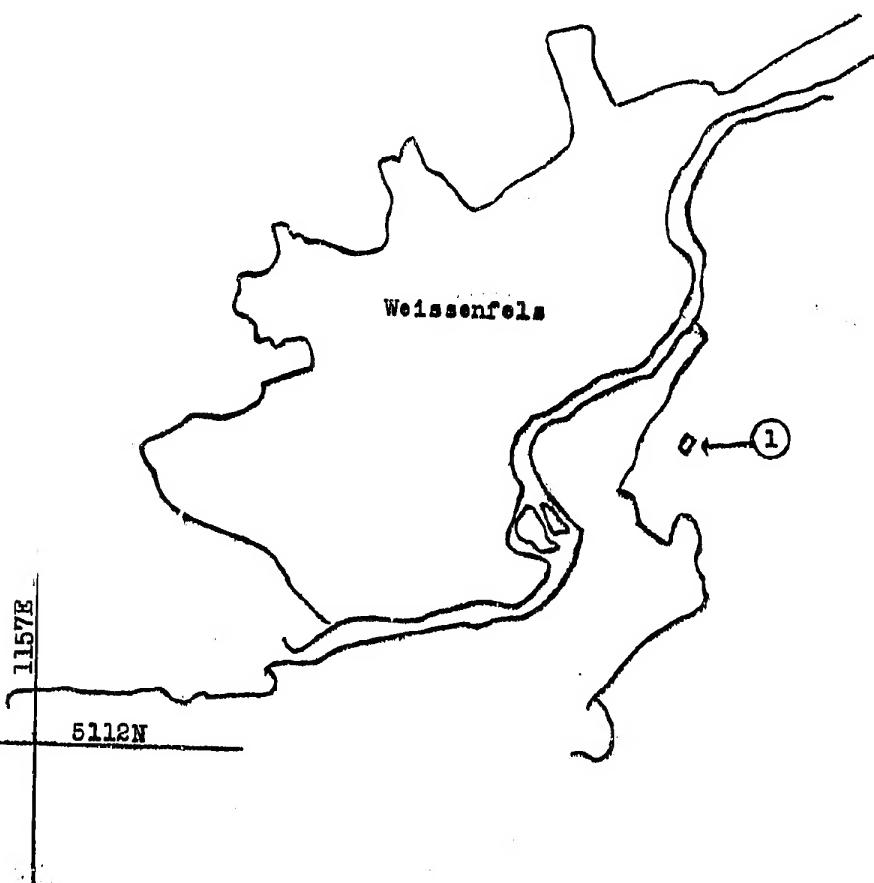
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5115N

1157E

Scale: 1: 25,000
Weissenfels
Gun Emplacement at
Weissenfels



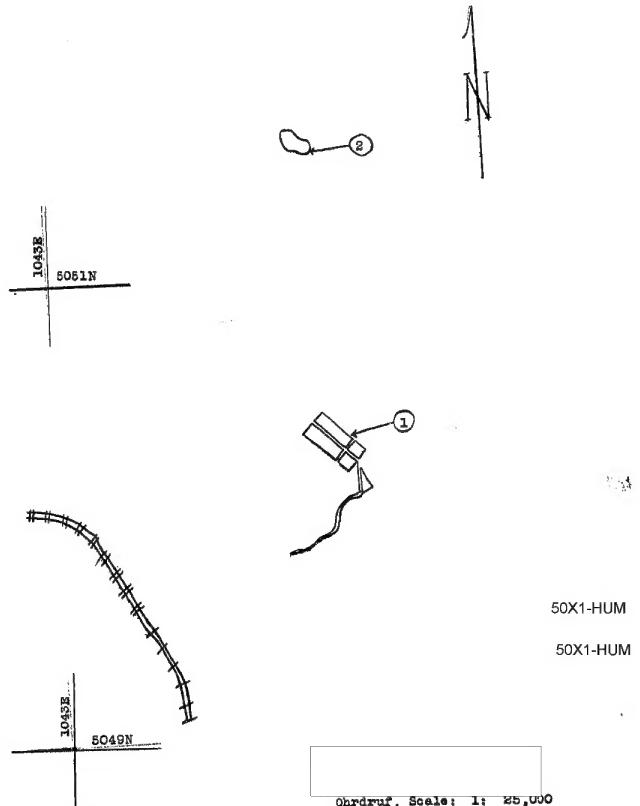
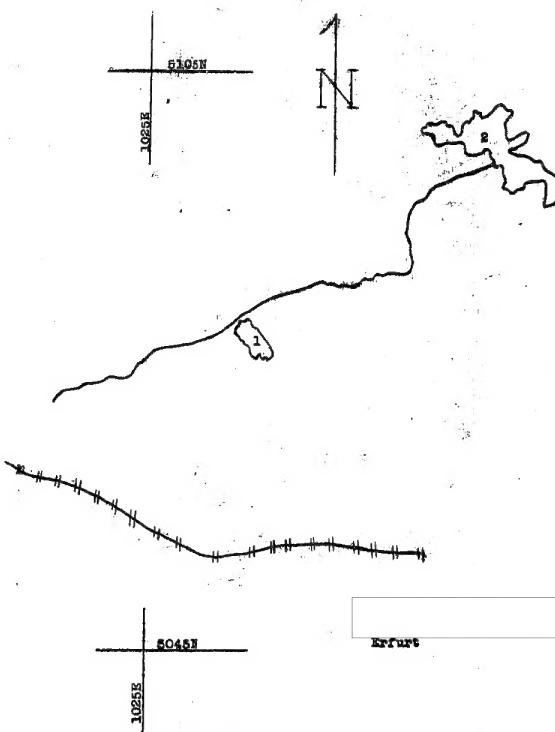
ENCLOSURE (C)

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ENCLOSURE (D)

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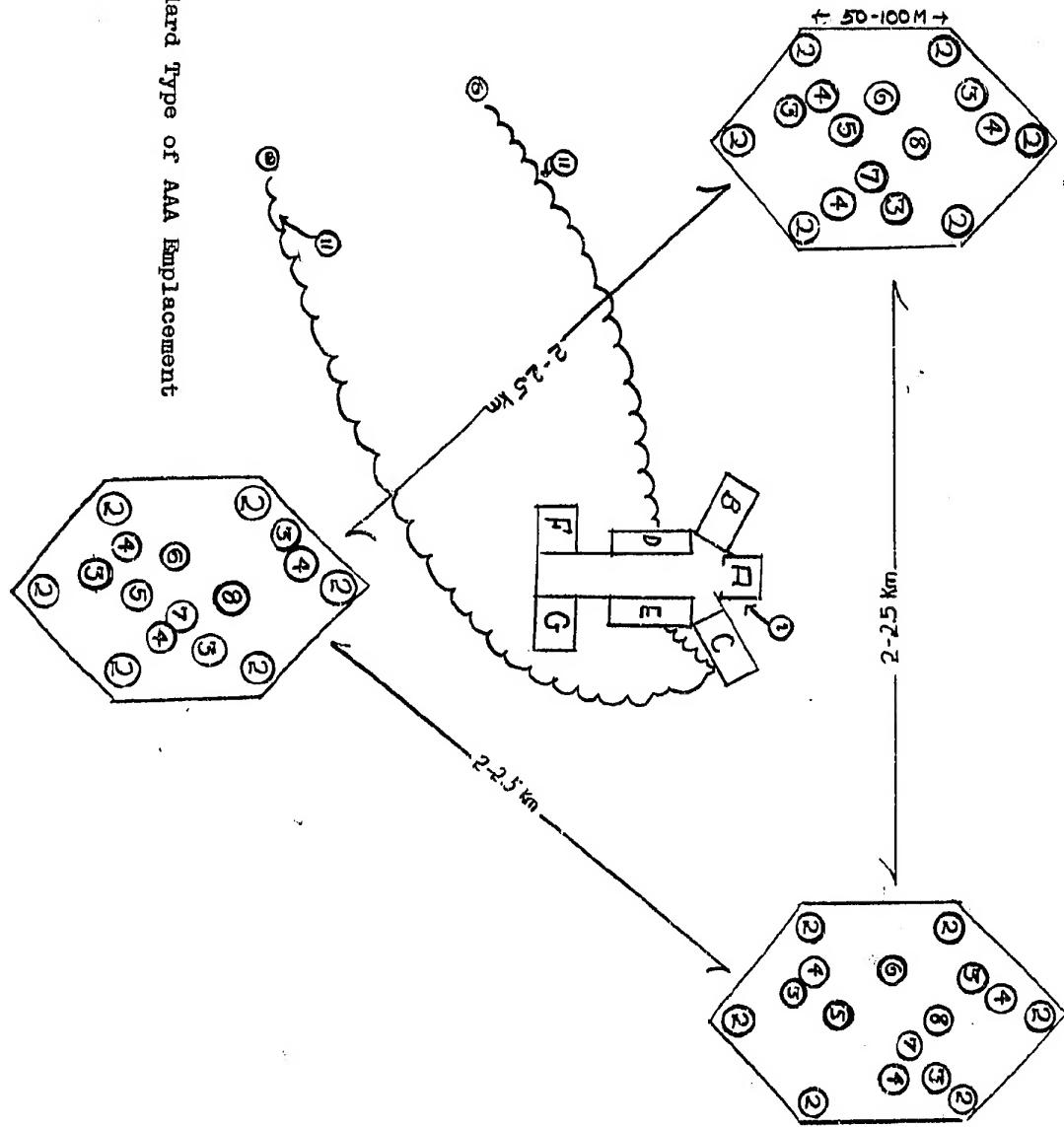
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ENCLOSURE (E) SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION



Standard Type of AAA Emplacement



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